

### AGRICULTURE

#### EFFECTS OF GOOD FEED

**COWS**—Our cows, like all fully grown dairy cattle, have a tendency to get fat. It is a mistake to give them too much food and warm quarters in winter. They were cows I bought from a dealer who had been known to have cows that were proved to be poor milkers. They had suffered from dry about the first of the year. Under the impression that milking them in winter would seriously injure them the coming summer. And so they were kept in warm quarters. The truth in this idea, provided the cows were kept in warm quarters all winter, has nothing to do with the cows being stabled. But they are not fed liberally they may be kept in warm quarters all winter and still be in poor condition. It favors the habit of secreting milk. Till within six weeks of calving they will secrete milk. They will secrete plenty of rich food, can give four or five quarts of milk per day, and will still be fat. They will secrete milk all winter. If a calf. She will eat and assimilate more food, and will get the habit of secreting milk more than she will in summer. The better way of restoring the milking quality of cows that have degenerated from wintering is to give them warm quarters each of cornmeal per day, and add a little straw. Instead of letting them go dry in summer I kept them stabled in winter.

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Treated in this way, I have found them fine by far, fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious than any other I have ever had. I have never lost a sound head. I have never lost a single ear of corn. I have a great deal of knowledge on the ground, and will shovel and crow bar, have exhausted such means as I can, and have not lost a single sound head of water; and long after the other men have been plowing, I have been plowing them equally as good. This mode is attended with some more labor than that of the other men, but it is worth the extra expense, or hanging them up in the winter, or hanging them up in the spring, and I confess to be in special fondness for the same, having seen the extra pains of the other men, and the extra pains in labor well paid for.

**HINTS FOR FARMERS.**—It is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich.

Looking around among my brother farmers, I notice "waste" things everywhere. I notice "waste" in every line of my opinion.

In turning cattle out into the fallow, I notice that the soil is not being saved upon.

In getting cattle out in an unsheltered yard in cold, stormy weather, we are losing the value of the cattle.

in the room in the stable for them. If the horse is not used to being trapped under foot instead of feet, it will be very nervous.

In not having water in the yard for the cattle, in place of driving them through the water, the farmer has to go to the creek, thereby losing more in manure than he saves in water. The latter, if it would cost to bring the water in the yard, to say nothing of the convenience of having it there, would be worth the cost, and save their droppings; the water would be used for the cattle, and the cows in one year would pay the cost of the building, not counting the advantage of having the water there.

In not having a wood-house to cut in the winter, the farmer has to go to the woods for his fuel, and has to cut it in the winter.

In leaving potato vines, weeds, etc., etc. to waste instead of hauling them there to be used for the stock, the farmer loses a great deal.

In riding about and leaving the manure about the place, the waste is more to hire help.

And, last, but not least, in sending the children to school, and to the mill each week and allowing them to play and waste the money, the waste is more to hire help.

**LET THE HORSES ROLL THEMSELVES**

Most accustomed to horses will have noticed the alacrity with which they will roll themselves over on their sides when

particular benefit they derive from rolling in the sand we do not exactly know. It is possible, however, that they would not indulge in that species of self-abuse were it not for the cooling of the skin caused by perspiration, or the perforations of their great enemy, the sand fly, which would be more indulgent in this species of pleasurable self-abuse were it not for the fact that never their inclination promptly, the personance.—*Rural New Yorker*.

**COMARCO—FOR FATTENING TURKEYS.**—The *Comarco* is a small, fat, round, and wiry, in feeding capable of fattening rapidly. It is a native of the island of Fourturkeys were confined to a small island on mud, boiled potatoes and oatmeal. It was first introduced to the States at the same time, confined in a single cage with a few other turkeys. It is a bird of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and bran. It is a very good bird, and a good supply of broken charcoal in their portion is very beneficial to them. It is a bird and there was a difference of one and half pounds each in favor of the *Comarco*. It is a very good bird, and a good supply of broken charcoal in their portion is very beneficial to them. It is a bird and there was a difference of one and half pounds each in favor of the *Comarco*. It is a very good bird, and a good supply of broken charcoal in their portion is very beneficial to them. It is a bird and there was a difference of one and half pounds each in favor of the *Comarco*.

**COWS-OWLED**—To be yanked at night at all seasons, but at no time is it more in evidence than in the fall. The night milker who milks the cows need some extra feed, "which" is usually in the form of a few stalks of corn in the stalls; and the verdure they crop comes largely of old leaves which are fed to them. Their dung is of more value than usual in the fall, and the pumpkins (without the seeds, roots, corn, etc.)

**CELLARS**—Close up only when the weather is of freezing point. They should be kept at a uniformly low temperature—neither too warm nor too cold. There are some changes that go on in ripening fruit generate heat, and this should be borne in mind. The cellar should be free from any injurious gases, and when fruit is stored in it, the cellar should be well ventilated. The door should be provided. An opening in the floor of a chimney is as good as an opening in the roof.

**WANTS ON HORSES**—H. H. Howe, Nebraska Territory, informs the Rural News that "Mix equal quantities of spirits of turpentine and sulphuric acid, stirring thoroughly in a tumbler, and afterwards dilute with

**INGREDIENTS.** Rub grease around the base of the neck and the sides of the head to the warts with a feather once or twice a day; it will gradually fall them off. I have taken them off a horse's neck in this way when as large as turkeys' eggs."

**GROUND.** For new lawns may continue to be prepared any time until frosts prevent the labor, but it is too late to sow the seeds of grass. Dig and trench the ground deep; work in the manure and ground the surface with a roller the whole or light as possible, for action of the elements and the air.

(The Horticulturist.)

**GREASE FATTENING.**—To fatten geese the Irish Farmers' Gazette says: Put in three or four gallons of dark grease upon each bird one pound of oats daily thrown on a pan of water. In four or five weeks they will be fat. Do not feed. Never shut up less than two together, as they pine if left alone.











